

The Avalanche

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AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

BY
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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HOST OF METHODISTS

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION
AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Thousands Attend the Fourth International Conference—Tomlinson Hall and Tent Epworth Filled with Delegates—League's Marvelous Growth.

The fourth international conference of the Epworth League began at Indianapolis with indications of outdoing all the previous gatherings of the great organization, both as to the number of delegates and visitors in attendance and the enthusiasm shown in the opening rallies. All sections of this country and of Canada were represented in the hosts of young people who thronged the streets and public places of Indiana's capital on the opening day. Besides the 3,500 delegates there were almost as many visitors with credentials, the latter including several prominent divines and laymen of the Methodist Church who figured high in the list of speakers. Headquarters had been opened for all of the various State and provincial delegations and for the conference departments. Rallies of these departments were arranged in addition to the stated programs. Washington street Pennsylvania street and other leading thoroughfares of the downtown district were gay with flags and banners bearing the Maltese cross and the familiar motto, "Look Up, Lift Up."

The conference formally opened at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon with simultaneous rallies in the big tent in the court yard and in Tomlinson Hall, just across the street. Immense crowds of leaders and onlookers were at the opening meetings. Both the tent, which holds 7,500 people, and the hall, which holds 3,000, were taxed to their full capacity. At the tent High Doubtful of Bluffton presided and Gov. Mount made the opening speech, welcoming the delegates to the commonwealth. Eli F. Ritter spoke for the city. Responses were made by the Rev. Charles O. Jones of Bristol, Tenn., who spoke for the Methodist Church South; the Rev. A. Carman of Toronto, Canada; for Canadian Methodism, and Bishop W. X. Ninde of Detroit for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Tomlinson Hall the Rev. Frank M. Barbour of Evansville, Ind., called the meeting to order. After devotional exercises led by the Rev. George H. Means of Winchester, Ky., the address of welcome on behalf of the State was delivered by Charles W. Smith of Indianapolis; Mayor Targard spoke for the city and the Rev. Charles W. Lewis of Moore's Hill, Ind., for Indiana Methodism. The Rev. G. J. Boud of Halifax, N. S., responded for Canadian Methodism; Bishop John F. Hurst, Washington, D. C., for the Meth-

Crawford Avalanche

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

O. PALMER,

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1899.

NUMBER 17.

DYNAMITE BOMB USED.

Strikers Hurl Explosive Onto Roof of Street Railway Barn.

A dynamite bomb was thrown upon the roof of the Big Consolidated Street Railway Company's barn at Cleveland early Friday morning. A jagged hole two feet square was torn in the roof. A car, which stood directly beneath the hole, was wrecked. The wildest excitement prevailed among the men in the barn. The explosion was heard for blocks and hundreds of people were attracted to the scene. Many of the windows in the big barn were shattered by the explosion. The shock was such as to cause the ground to tremble and it seemed for a few moments as though the barn itself would fall.

An immense amount of minor damage was done by mobs under the cover of night. Hardly a street traversed by Big Consolidated lines escaped. Lawless crowds were actively destroying trolley wires and feed wires and placing all kinds of obstructions on the tracks. Police Director Barrett stated that troops would doubtless be called out to suppress mob violence.

All car lines in Manhattan and Brooklyn were open Friday morning, and cars



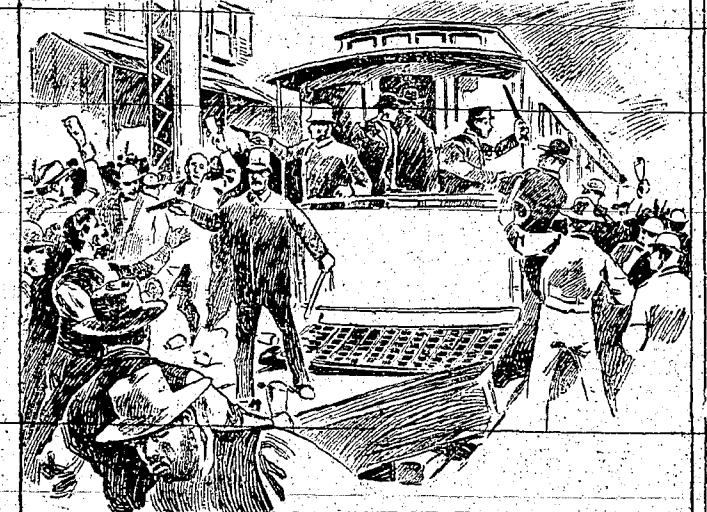
FIGURES IN THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Clinton L. Rossiter is President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; John N. Parsons Master Workman, and James Pine Master Workman R. of L., who is leading the employees.

were running nearly on schedule time, it looked as if the strikers were beaten, but they would not admit it. The leaders declared they had settled down to a long and determined fight for supremacy, and that eventually they would win. Dispatches said, however, from general appearances the strike seemed to be a losing game. The railroad officials reiterated their declarations that the strike was over.

There was little disorder anywhere during Thursday night. Along the line of the Second avenue railroad in Manhattan, where such turbulent scenes had oc-

POLICE USE PISTOLS TO QUELL A RIOT IN BROOKLYN STRIKE.



bolic Episcopal Church, and Bishop O. H. Fitzgerald of Nashville, Tenn., for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Following these addresses, which were preceded by prayer and choral singing, the conference were formally turned over to the presiding officers, and during the remainder of the sessions the general subject of Methodism was discussed, the sentiments pronounced in the numerous eloquent addresses being the unity of members of the church throughout the entire world.

Taking into consideration the fact that the Epworth League, as an organization, has but a decade of existence, the

councils the night before, peace reigned supreme. Crowds gathered, but beyond a few catcalls and jeers order prevailed. A big force of policemen lined Second Avenue from end to end, and this had a tendency to awe the crowds. In Brooklyn during the night was a quiet one. Daylight revealed the fact that the usual wire-cutting had occurred, but the damage was quickly repaired.

The labor men are beginning to fight among themselves. Mortimer O'Connell of the Phoenix Association of Railroad Men looked to the strike in Manhattan and declared there was no strike on. He said the Knights of Labor ought to be ashamed to leave. John N. Parsons at their head. Parsons had only a small body of men organized, he declared, and he said they should have known better than to attempt to strike under these circumstances.

ARBITRATION PLAN IS SETTLED

American Delegates Lead in Work of Peace-Conference.

The arbitration committee of the peace conference at The Hague had a long sitting Thursday, at which the proposals submitted by the parties were read for the second time. All the points were settled in a most satisfactory manner. The favorable decision regarding the revision of arbitral judgments is considered the most important result of the whole conference. It is generally recognized that the American delegates have been most prominent in the successful conclusion.

The laws of war committee again discussed the question of the use of expanding bullets and bombs containing suffocating gases. The president urged unanimity on the question. Captain Mahan of the American delegation opposed the interdiction of expanding bullets and noxious gases, declaring that the American views on the subject were not changed. Sir Julian Pauncefote, on behalf of England, supported Captain Mahan.

NEGROES MURDER A WOMAN.

A Man and Wife Beat a White Widow to Death.

Near Idaho, Clay County, Ala., while Mrs. Mary Meadles, a white widow, was driving from her home a drove of hogs owned by John Turner, a negro farmer. Turner and his wife appeared. Mrs. Meadles threatened to hold Turner responsible for the damage. Turner's wife thereupon knocked Mrs. Meadles down with a club, breaking her nose, and Turner, who had a club, set upon her and beat her head into a jelly, killing her.

PAINT AND FEATHERS.

Chief Flatmooth of the Leech Lake Indians in an Ugly Mood.

Considerable unkindness is manifested at Walker, Minn., over the action of Chief Flatmooth, who has again discarded his citizen's clothes and arrayed himself in war paint and feathers. He declares that he has called a council of all the Leech Lake Indians to assemble at the old agency and protest against the revocation of the eviction order by the Government, which he claims has failed to respect their rights.

A counterfeiter's den in London was raided and 700 spurious coins found. A number of molds were confiscated.

MEET OF DEMOCRATS.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TRANS-ACTS BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

Mr. Bryan Pleads for Party Unity—Reaffirms Chicago Platform and Criticizes Policy of Expansion—Some Notable Words of Other Speakers.

The national Democratic committee met in Chicago Thursday and held a long executive session at the Sherman House. But for one or two differences the business of the preliminary meeting passed off smoothly and quietly. As stated by ex-Gov. Stone when he first called the meeting to order, this gathering was not for the purpose of transacting much business, but was called for the purpose of "organizing for the approaching struggle of the ensuing year." Hence no new business of importance was considered. The summary of the business transacted may be told in the following short paragraph:

The meeting created the office of vice-chairman and elected William J. Stone to fill it; took action tantamount to ousting P. J. Devlin from the editorship of the press bureau; adopted new rules which add the ways and means committee to the list of standing committees; thanked the bluetablists for their offers of co-operation and agreed to call on them when their services are needed; received and placed on file bids for the national convention from Milwaukee and Kansas City; provided for a press committee of five and directed the vice-chairman to name its members; authorized the chairman to divide the States into groups for campaign work; elected John I. Martin sergeant-at-arms for next national convention, and accepted an invitation from the sanitary trustees to visit the drainage canal.

Chicago's name was not mentioned when the question of location of the convention came up. Buffalo, Milwaukee, Kansas City and Denver locked horns in a sharp fight for convention honors. All four cities were represented in the councils of the committee by large delegations, and there were offers of special trains and all sorts of inducements to capture the committee-men. All these suggestions and offers were placed on file.

AUDITORIUM MEETING.

A mass meeting was held at the Auditorium in the evening, at which considerable enthusiasm was manifested. When William J. Bryan arose to speak the great theater resounded with cheers, and at every reference to the old Democratic principles of 1896 there was enthusiastic applause. When the denunciation of the protracted war in the Philippine Islands was mentioned the audience shouted its approval.

Ex-Gov. Alger did not occupy a position on the stage. He was seated in a front box with a number of friends. When his name was called there was great enthusiasm shown, and when he stepped to the front of the box to deliver his speech he was greeted with prolonged applause.

Judge James P. Tarvin of Kentucky was the first speaker at the meeting. His address was mainly ergonomic of ex-Gov. Altgeld. He was followed by James F. Brown, who spoke in the same strain and referred to Altgeld as the "Henry George of Illinois." Mr. Brown was chairman of the famous New York "dollar dinner" committee. Senator Tillman's speech, which followed, was delivered in his characteristic style. He spoke mainly on the platform question, and said that he had "three prongs to his pitchfork—silver, anti-trust and anti-imperialism."

Following a speech on free silver by Congressman John F. Shafroth of Colorado, Alexander Troup, national committeeman, made a short speech in which he assured the audience that New England Democrats were for Bryan. George E. Williams never spoke, and he was followed by ex-Gov. Altgeld. The trend of the remarks by John J. Lentz was anti-imperialism; and Gen. E. B. Findley spoke on prosperity.

FIERCE FIGHT NEAR ILALO.

Small American Force Kills 120 Bantenges at Bobong.

Gen. Smith at Ilalo, Island of Fianzy, reports a severe fight which took place at Bobong on Wednesday between seven men of the Sixteenth infantry under Captain Byrne and 450 Babylones. The Americans, although surprised, killed 115 of the enemy. Besides wounding many, one prisoner was taken. The Americans lost one man and had another wounded. The fighting was mostly at close quarters with bayonets and clubbed guns. A good amount of arms and supplies was captured. Captain Byrne commands a battalion operating at La Corlota in the district of Negros.

Manila advises Hong Kong say that Chief Surgeon Woodfull has sent a vigorous protest to the War Department through Gen. Otis against the inadequate force, equipment and accommodations of the hospital service in Manila. He declines further responsibility for the health of the army unless the improvements which he recommends are adopted. The chief ailment of the troops is dysentery, which is largely the result of the heavy ration served, it being the same as that given to the soldiers in Alaska.

TO EXHIBIT REINA MERCEDES.

The Spanish Cruiser Is to Be Seen in New York and Boston.

The Navy Department has decided to send the former Spanish cruiser, Reina Mercedes, to New York and Boston for exhibition purposes. She will remain about two weeks at each place. The Reina Mercedes was sunk in Santiago harbor by Spaniards on the night of July 4, 1898, for the purpose of blocking the channel against the entrance of Sampson's ships. The board of survey has reported that the Navy Department that she can be sailed and temporary repairs made for \$2,000.

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A counterfeiter's den in London was

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL DEAD.

Noted Lawyer and Kenotic Orator Succumbs to Apoplexy.

Robert Green Ingersoll, famous lawyer and lecturer, died Friday afternoon of apoplexy at his home, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Robert G. Ingersoll was born in Dresden, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1833. His father was a Congregationalist clergyman of such liberal views that he was persecuted for them, and in his early life Robert G. Ingersoll imbibed an intense hatred of Calvinism, which grew with his growth, and finally made him an aggressive opponent of all generally received forms of religion.

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NO CHANGE DESIRED.

THE MILITARY RULE IN FAVOR AMONG CUBANS.

Business People of Havana Are Opposed to Discontinuance of Present Government—Bright Business Outlook Reported by Dens' Review.

A cable message stating that Carlos Garcia was in Washington for the purpose of conferring with President McKinley and others interested in Cuban affairs, and alleging he had asserted that Cuba's greatest need is the substitution of civil for military government, has been the subject of considerable comment in Havana. On Change, where a majority of the large business houses of Havana are represented, the feeling is generally

EUROPEAN CROP OUTLOOK POOR.

Reports by Foreign Correspondents of Agricultural Department.

The Agricultural Department's foreign crop report for July states that the commercial authorities estimate the shortage in the Russian crop of wheat at from \$5,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels as compared with last year. The deficiency is most serious in the regions most favorably situated for export. The Prussian official report on wheat is a little above "fair," 23 being the technical designation. The Austrian outlook for wheat and rye is good in all but one province, that of Burgenland, Austria, Roumania and Bulgaria are all slightly below the average in wheat, rye and maize. A French estimate of the wheat crops of Spain and Italy puts it at 34,000,000 bushels below last year, the shortage being somewhat the heavier in Spain. The wheat crop in France is represented as satisfactory, but the optimistic estimates made earlier in the season have been scaled down by later crop damage. In Great Britain cable reports of a severe general storm preface considerable damage to a grain crop that otherwise would have ranked as fair.

FROM LAKES TO MONTREAL.

The Work of Deepening St.-Lawrence Canal Nearly Completed.

The work of deepening the St. Lawrence canal, which has been going on for many years, is about completed, and it is announced that, by September, at the latest, there will be a channel fourteen feet wide from Lake Ontario to Montreal. Heretofore some of the canals were only nine feet deep, and for this reason the lake freight steamers have had to tranship at Kingston. With the deeper channel they will be able to come through direct from Port Colborne on Lake Erie, the head of the Welland canal, to Montreal, and thence tranship their cargoes to ocean-going steamships. At Montreal, it is said, the Government has decided to erect, as a public work, an immense grain elevator, running high up into the millions, Canada expects to deflect a large amount of grain from the Erie canal.

NOTED CHARACTER IS SLAIN.

Double Murderer of Appanoose County, Iowa, Himself Meets Death.

Wells Township, Iowa, was the scene of another murder, one day recently, which resulted in the death of Dr. Court, a notorious character who has to his record two murders within the last fifteen years, and for one of which he served a term in the penitentiary. John Fraze is guilty of the crime of killing Courts. The son had long been enemies and, meeting in the highway, Fraze, after a few words, raised a shotgun and killed Courts instantly. The shooting was but a few hundred yards from where Moore killed Shearer last December. Fraze gave himself up. While Courts was a notorious character the sentiment of the people is against his slayer.

FALLS TO DEATH.

Charles Keef Killed in Sight of Hundreds in Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles Keef, an aeronaut, was killed in the presence of several hundred persons who had assembled to witness a balloon ascension at Euclid Beach Park, Cleveland. The balloon and parachute were attached to a guy rope, which turned up to a statue. The ascent of the balloon was very sudden, jerking the rope in such a manner as to pull the stake from the ground. This struck the parachute bar, breaking it off. Keef frantically clung to the cordage of the balloon. When 150 feet from the ground he was compelled to let go and fell. He landed squarely on his feet, sustaining broken legs and internal injuries. He died soon after reaching the hospital.

WAREHOUSES IN FLAMES.

Fire on Brooklyn Water Front Destroys Valuable Merchandise.

A fire whose origin is unknown destroyed more than a quarter of a million dollars' worth of property on the Brooklyn, N.Y., water front. It started in the large eight-story grain elevator of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. The elevator, being a frame structure, burned rapidly and was soon destroyed. The fire extended to buildings Nos. 275 and 276, stores which are constructed of brick six stories in height, and cover a ground area of 150 by 125 feet. These two buildings were gutted and their contents, consisting of about 200,000 bushels of grain and valuable machinery, destroyed. The loss is estimated at from \$250,000 to \$300,000, well insured.

WOOLEN MILLS FOR CHICAGO.

German Concern Will Erect \$600,000 Plant to Fight the Trust.

Opposition to the woolen trust, known as the American Woolen Company, is the purpose of an important German concern that intends to establish a great woolen mill in Chicago within a year. Security is maintained as to the name and home office of the corporation. A woolen mill has been planned for the concern to cost \$600,000. It is the intention to manufacture worsted. Men's clothing and women's cloaks, suits and skirts also will be made of the material.

Three Bathers Drowned.

Three bathers were drowned in Lake Michigan, off Chicago, the other day. One gave up his life in an attempt to save a lad who had ventured out beyond his depth, both going down.

Car Is Blown Up.

An open summer car on the Euclid avenue line in Cleveland was blown to pieces by an explosion of nitroglycerine or gun cotton, and six passengers injured, one of them fatally.

Alger's Place.

Formal announcement of Elihu Root's appointment as Secretary of War has been made at Washington. He has notified the President of his acceptance.

H. K. Thurber Dies in Idaho.

Horace K. Thurber, for many years prominent in New York as a business man, died at Hailey, Idaho.

Three Brothers Are Drowned.

Three little sons of George Tress were found drowned in Manegold's pond, west of Milwaukee. The boys were 8, 9 and 11 years of age.

Destructive Fire at Fayette, Wisc.

The entire business portion of Fayette, Wisc., was destroyed by fire. Andrew & Richard's general store, E. J. Wold's drug store, and postoffice, Mrs. G. C. Buckley's drug store, and hotel, Dr. T. J. Buckley's office, and several dwellings were among the buildings burned.

New Suspension Bridge Opens.

The formal opening of the new suspension bridge across Niagara river, connecting Lewiston on the American side with Queenston on the Canadian side, took place the other day.

Arrested for an Old Crime.

Louis Billow, who was arrested in Ellensburg, Wash., is wanted for the murder of Jacob Hess of Lindsay, Ohio, on May 16, 1890. Billow was engaged to marry the daughter of Hess, but her parents opposed the match. Billow shot and killed the father.

Purchases Big Paper Plant.

Drexel & Co. have purchased the extensive plant of the Jessup & Moore Paper Company of Philadelphia, the Drexel company holding the entire capital stock of \$2,000,000. The operation of the plant will continue in practically the same hands as at present.

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Reports by Foreign Correspondents of Agricultural Department.

The Agricultural Department's foreign crop report for July states that the commercial authorities estimate the shortage in the Russian crop of wheat at from \$5,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels as compared with last year. The deficiency is most serious in the regions most favorably situated for export. The Prussian official report on wheat is a little above "fair," 23 being the technical designation.

JAPAN HOISTS HER FLAG.

Russian Aggressors on China—Taking Coal and Gold Mines.

According to Japanese advice Japan has hoisted her flag on Weeks, or Marcus, island, fearing the United States would take it for a cable station. Recently while her majesty's steamer Plover (gunboat) was proceeding up the river to Canton, a mandarin charge of the Rocca Tigri, who had instructions to open fire upon any Italian man-of-war going to Canton, ordered the flag hoisted to stop her, mistaking her for an Italian. The Plover did not stop. The mandarin ordered a blank charge to be fired across the gunboat's bows. The viceroy of Canton and the mandarin apologized and the incident closed. News from Manchuria says the Russians have caused Chinese officials to stop working some gold mines that employed 2,000 men because they are going to take possession of them. They also took some coal mines north of Manchuria from Chinese and paid nothing for them. They are also trying to take some iron mines. All these mines are near the railway.

PANIC AT A CLEVELAND FIRE.

Tenants of the Wyandot Estate File from Rooms for Their Lives.

Fire broke out in the big Wyandot apartment house in Huron street, Cleveland, just after the occupants, fifty-five in number, had arisen. The roof was badly damaged and several suites of rooms on the seventh and eighth, the top floors, suffered loss. The entire damage, however, will hardly exceed \$5,000. Scenes of the wildest excitement ensued in the big building. The news that the building was on fire was spread rapidly from floor to floor. The occupants hurried downstairs to the street and to safety. Many in order to effect their escape were compelled to use the fire escapes.

KILLED BY A JEALOUS RIVAL.

Sister of a Connecticut Woman Slain and Thrown Into a River.

Harry Chadwick, aged 24 years, of New Britain, Conn., was murdered by Joseph Hough, aged 30, who then attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat. Chadwick went to Chester to visit Miss Mary Smith, to whom he was paying attention. Hough boarded with the Smith family and was also enamored of the young woman. Hough has made a full confession to the coroner, stating that he killed Chadwick and threw his body into the river.

Twelve Die in Alaska.

The loss of twelve members of the steamer Elie expedition to Kotzebue sound is reported from St. Michael by the steamer Roanoke. Twelve men perished at various points along the trail between the Selawick and Koyukuk rivers. Seven first left upon them, then starvation and frost:

Fire in Navy Yard.

Fire at the Brooklyn navy yard threatened much valuable property in the building occupied by the provision and clothing department of the bureau of supplies and accounts. The fire was discovered on the third floor, in which white duck cloth was kept and cut up for the men in the navy.

Form Upper Leather Trust.

The efforts to form an upper-leather combine have succeeded. The new company, it is said, will be in full working order before the end of August. It is claimed that about thirty of the leading tanners of the country will be represented in the company, which will be capitalized at \$70,000,000.

LIVES LOST IN A WRECK.

Tennessee Train Falls Through a Trestle and Is Burned.

A serious wreck, resulting in the loss of two lives, the wounding of a number of persons, and the destruction of several thousand dollars' worth of property, occurred on the Chesapeake and Nashville Railroad. The train which left Gaffney for Scrivener fell through a trestle sixty feet high, between Bledsoe and Westmoreland, Tenn., part of the trestle giving way. Just as the locomotive had passed over the trestle one of the cars dropped through and carried the engine and the other cars with it. The cars caught fire and were destroyed.

Council Ousts City Officer.

At Columbus, Ohio, the City Council, by a vote of 13 to 3, impeached and removed from office Joseph W. Dusenbury, director of public safety.

President's Uncle Passes Away.

Ephraim McKinley, an uncle of the President of the United States, died at Ogden, Ill., at the age of 83.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common, to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 69¢ to 70¢; corn, No. 2, 32¢ to 33¢; oats, No. 2, 24¢ to 25¢; rye, No. 2, 53¢ to 54¢; butter, choice creamery, 17 to 18¢; eggs, 25¢ to 30¢; potatoes, choice new, 35¢ to 45¢ per bushel.

Kill and Eat a Young Girl.

A dispatch from Tampico, Mexico, says there is much excitement among the Mexicans of that city over the killing of an 8-year-old Mexican girl by four Chinamen at a railroad laborers' camp near Cardenas. It was reported that the Chinamen ate the flesh of the girl.

Shot to Death by Angry Men.

Lou French was shot to death by a crowd of angry citizens at Freeholdsville, Ind. French had been quarreling with Jonas Noeltting, a saloonkeeper, who had ordered him out of his place. French fired a revolver into the crowd, which returned the fire with fatal effect.

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ACOUSES SECRETARY GAGE.

Washington C. Ford of Boston Tells Tales Out of School.

Secretary Lyman J. Gage is accused of misstatements by Worthington C. Ford of Boston, former chief of the bureau of statistics. Mr. Ford declares that he was requested to resign his office in the bureau of statistics without any excuse being assigned, but that the position was offered for another man.

Why Should Any One Want to Cause Congresswoman Roberts trouble?

He has three wives.

The Boston Globe asks how it would feel to be run over by an automobile.

Probably it would produce that rubber tired feeling.

CUTLAWNS KILL A SHERIFF.

Posse Searching for Train Robbers Falls Into Ambush.

Sheriff E. J. Fay and a posse of five men searching for the outlaws who held up a train at Folsom came upon them unexpectedly near Cimarron, N. M., Sunday, and a desperate battle ensued. Sheriff Fay was killed, two of his posse, Deputy Love and Smith of Springer, N. M., were seriously wounded, and the others, including W. H. Reno, chief of the secret service department of the Colorado and Southern Railway, were badly wounded.

Telegraphic Brothels.

Gallagher's Hotel, Laporte, Pa., burned.

Loss about \$50,000.

Electric train at Norfolk, Va., finally injured Edward Holmes.

Miss Helen Gould sent \$200 to the New Richmond, Wis., tornado sufferers.

United States Worsted Company, Louisville, Ky., will go into the trust.

Charles Swartzfager is wanted at Erie, Pa., for killing Clarence E. Shattuck.

Pennsylvania coal operators may introduce American anthracite in Europe.

Samuel Schwartz, New York, was killed while trying to jump from an elevator.

TRUTH KEPT SECRET.

GEN. OTIS IS ACCUSED OF HIDING FACTS.

Newspaper Men at Manila File a Formal Protest Against Distortion of Their Press Telegrams—Dispatch Via Hong Kong Starts Washington.

Washington special:

The protest received at Washington by cable from Hong Kong, from newspaper correspondents in Manila, was filed yesterday, establishing by "Gen. Otis has caused a profound sensation in Government circles."

The protest, sets forth that news has been suppressed and that the newspaper men have been compelled "to participate in misrepresentation" by the action of the censor in "excising offending matter, converted statements, etc." The protest is signed by John P. Danzig, Robert M. Collins and L. Jones of the Associated Press; E. S. Keene of the Scripps-McRae Association; Oscar K. Davis and P. G. McDonald of the New York Sun; John F. Bass and Will Dinsdale of the New York Herald; John T. McCutcheon and Harry Armstrong of the Chicago Record-Herald; and Richard H. Little of the Chicago Tribune.

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NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Medical Missionary Society Wins a Law Suit—Rubies from an Old Box—Sugar Bounty Unconstitutional—Killed While Cleaning a Gun.

Two years ago Edward S. Pettibone died and left a farm, located near Chicago and valued at \$30,000, to Dr. J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek, to be the property of the International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, to be used in their charitable work. The heirs contested the will, claiming undue influence and won in the lower court. Dr. Kellogg appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Illinois, and that court has decided in favor of Dr. Kellogg.

Woman Stricken with Rabies.
Mrs. John Edgett, wife of a farmer three miles east of Lakeview, was bitten by a dog about a year ago. The other day she developed symptoms of hydrocephalus and is now raving mad. She barks, spits and foams at the mouth. She has been strapped down to her bed and death is but a question of a very short time. Mrs. Edgett is only 16 years old and has been married less than a year.

Sugar Bounty to Be Withheld.

Attorney General Oren has advised the Auditor General not to draw his warrant for the payment of bonuses for manufacturing sugar claimed by the Michigan Sugar Company of Bay City, asserting that the bounty law of 1897 is unconstitutional. The company will apply to the courts for a mandamus to compel payment.

His Injuries Proved Fatal.
John Williams, familiarly known as "Long John," who did odd jobs about Jackson and was gatekeeper for the grand stand in the days of the old Jackson Driving Club's popularity, died from injuries sustained from a fall. He was 63 years old.

Nude Merchant Killed.

Henry Linck, a prosperous cedar dealer at Nadeau while cleaning a gun was accidentally shot the bullet entering under the chin and coming out at the top of his head. He died instantly.

State News in Brief.

The beet sugar crop in St. Joseph County is estimated at fifteen tons to the acre.

Burglars entered the residence of Wm. McNutt at Wayne and secured \$75 worth of plunder.

The barns on the farm of Charles A. Jewel of Medina township were burned. Loss \$500.

The pea warehouse of Keeny & Son, at Traverse City, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,000.

Eaton County farmers say their wheat crop this year will not fail much below the average.

James Davis of McKinley fell from the driving scow on the Au Sable river and was drowned.

E. H. Parish, a well-known resident of Jackson, was thrown from a buggy and seriously injured.

Thomas Willis, who left Bay City fifteen months ago for the Alaska gold fields, died April 10 last.

Buildings belonging to Jacob Maatta, Joseph Keechi and Charles A. Fox at Larimore, burned. Loss \$8,000.

Marine City will issue \$2,000 street improvement bonds to run for about thirty years at 4 per cent interest.

The new P. & P. M. elevator at Ludington, which will replace the one burned recently, will have a capacity of 150,000 bushels.

Joe Erker, an aged farmer and early settler of Gratiot County, living near Perrinton, committed suicide by taking a dose of poison.

Adolph Seitz of Harbor Beach, while coupling cars on the flour-mill siding of the Flint and Pere Marquette, received serious injuries.

Ex-Senator Forsyth of Standish has purchased the Hall farm near there, consisting of 500 acres, nearly all of which is under improvement.

William Martin of Bad Axe built his barn on a foundation of posts instead of rocks. The barn collapsed the other day and is a total loss.

It is said now that the bill raising the salaries of Detroit aldermen to \$1,200 was never legally passed by the State Senate, and that the law is worthless.

Bay City Common Council has made the first movement against the dynamite firecracker. It had adopted a resolution prohibiting the sale and use of cannon crackers and toy canons.

The Federal Steel Company has secured control of the Dexter iron mine, eight miles west of Ishpeming, and will reopen it with a force of 100 men as soon as the workings can be watered.

The brick chimney at the Standard Malleable Iron Co.'s plant at Muskegon Heights, fell with a crash, carrying three men who were working on it, with it. The men were only slightly injured.

Burglars succeeded in cracking the safe at the Holly post office, and the job netted them nearly \$200. They were evidently disturbed while engaged in their work, as they left \$1,000 worth of stamps behind them.

Frank Albers & Co. of Muskegon will rebuild their mill, which burned recently. The new mill will have a capacity of about 60,000 feet of lumber a day and 100,000 shingles. It will give employment to sixty men.

Lowell citizens are up in arms because the Common Council has granted the Grand Rapids and Belding electric railroad a right of way across the island in the Keweenaw river at that place, which is one of the prettiest natural parks in the State.

During the past five years 147 divorces were granted in Washburn County, 103 of the complainants being women. There are 67 cases pending.

Geo. D. Davis has returned to South Haven from the Klondike. He is broken in health and found little gold. He says there is no chance for men who go to the Klondike now.

Circuit Judge Person, at Lansing, has granted an order directing County Clerk Woodworth to show cause why he should not issue certificates for the claim paid for Sundays by jurors who served between 1893 and 1897.

The F. & P. M. Railroad will soon begin the construction of a double track between Ludington and Baldwin a distance of eighty miles.

A reception was given at the Baptist Church at Plainview in honor of the pastor, Rev. John Fletcher, who celebrated his 65th birthday. This is his thirty-fourth year of continuous service.

An Arbor City Council has determined to have several free beds at the disposal of city physicians in the University hospitals, and will have at least two in the new homeopathic hospital, as the dredging of the new site will have for its consideration the setting aside of two beds for the city.

Blissfield's electric light plant will cost \$10,000.

Linden is enjoying a building boom this summer.

A cloudburst at Millbrook did \$3,000 worth of damage.

The huckleberry crop in St. Joseph County is the largest in years.

The attendance at the U. of M. summer school is larger than last year.

There are forty-six applications for the superintendency of Lansing schools.

Owosso will hold an industrial exhibition and log rolling on Sept. 6, 7 and 8.

August Detmer, aged 16 years, of Onekama, was killed in a runaway accident.

The Traverse City iron works plant was damaged to the extent of \$1,000 by fire.

L. W. Mills, a prominent citizen of Mason, was severely injured while fighting a fire.

A fine gypsum mine is said to have been struck in Arenac County, one mile east of Turner.

Eight business blocks, a large Avery stable and a dozen houses are being built at Owosso.

Francis McDonough of Oscoda, aged 65, blew his head off with a shotgun. Financial troubles.

A company has been organized to build a dam across the St. Joseph river at Berlin Springs.

The Ionia County bathtubs will hold their annual reunion on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at Jonia.

The Calhoun County bathtubs will hold its ninth annual reunion at Marshall Aug. 18 and 19.

Grand Rapids' new city directory will show a population of about 100,000 in the Furniture City.

Prof. John Loeffler, U. of M. graduate, has been engaged as superintendent of the Northville schools.

Elmer Bates journeyed from the Yukon to Ann Arbor to have a broken leg reset in the U. of M. hospital.

Farmers in Livingston County report that their wheat crops are turning out better than they expected.

A barn belonging to D. E. White of Plainwell was destroyed by fire. It is thought tramps set fire to it.

A young daughter of John Buehrer of Palmyra was kicked in the face by a horse and died of her injuries.

William Pratt is suing the township of Lima for \$5,000 for damages received by reason of a defective highway.

Alex Eno of Black River is only 8 years old, but he weighs 137 pounds. He stands four feet two inches in height.

Prof. J. W. Simmons, recently of the State normal school, will be superintendent of schools at Stevens Point, Wis.

The Hart Milling Co. of North Lansing, capitalized at \$25,000, has been organized to operate the Hart flour mills.

Frank Beula and Mrs. Margaret Fales were publicly married in the band stand at Omer and July 4.

The Free Press is one of those papers that would benefit our system of finance, perhaps, but we want no political experiments with the money of the people of the United States, nor any tinkering therewith. The people of the United States had a sad experience with the tariff tinkerers, who pushed the nation back ten years in its march of progress, and they will not permit any more tinkering with the money. Make the changes that will tend to strengthen our credit and fortify the gold basis, but no tinkering with the single standard.—Des Moines (Iowa) Register.

How We Get Cheap Money.

The correspondent of the London Statist, writing from the West, in summarizing a general review of the financial situation in that section, said:

"Broadly, therefore, I look for cheap money, and the greater prosperity which is now being felt by almost all classes of the community to still further stimulate trade, for the railways to obtain large traffic and large profits, and for prices of securities to remain high."

"Cheap money" was what the West clamored for during the campaign of 1896. The free-silverites believed that the way to get cheap money was to "have open mints" for the free coining of silver. They wished brothers, while many of them believed in "open mints," too, yet agreed with President McKinley that the best way to get cheap money—that is, money which would be easily gotten by the mass of the people, money which could be hired at a low rate of interest, was to open the mints for the fullest and freest employment of American workmen, and thus to put in circulation the great amount of money lying idle in the country, and by the sale of American products abroad, to attract foreign money into the country. We have the open mints, thanks to the Dingley law, and we have money which, whether "cheap" or not—"cheapness" depends on how one defines the word—is quite plentiful enough to make the people of the West as well as the people of all other sections of the country prosperous. That is the main thing, and that is the great thing.

A Very Futile Issue.

Absolutely the only subject left in sight for the Democrats to howl about is trusts. The tariff issue has been dead with them for several years, returned prosperity has wiped out the financial issue, and Aguilardo's flight or suppression will soon make imperialism a dead letter, so that at present nothing seems more available than the trusts.

When it comes to logical discussion of the subject it will be seen how little, how very little, of an issue the Democrats can make out of trusts.

—Oswego (N. Y.) Times.

A National Policy.

The tariff should not be made a matter of politics in any case. The Republican theory has been found, by practical experience to be the best for the country, and it should now be adopted as a national policy, irrespective of party and politics.—Pekora (Ill.) Journal.

An Agreeable Surprise.

The wave of prosperity that struck this country with the induction into office of President McKinley, and which has grown to mammoth proportions since, has not only had a beneficial influence upon our workmen, but upon our working women as well.

The latest instance where the latter have been benefited is the increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of 300 women in the employ of the United States Warper Company of Terre Haute, Ind., last Tuesday. The raise was a surprise, but nevertheless appreciated.

—Clayton (Mo.) Watchman.

Hoist with His Own Petard.

As a check to prosperity war cannot hold a candle to the Democratic party. It is the most successful prosperity destroyer the nation has ever known, but it will not have an opportunity to do any more damage along that line within the next quarter of a century. The people have it within their power to destroy the great prosperity destroyer.

They gave it a severe set-back in 1896 and will complete the job in 1900.—Springfield (Mo.) Republican.

Mere Howling Won't Do.

Mr. Bryan is against trusts, but he hasn't said yet what he would do to throttle them were he elected President. And it may be necessary for him to outline a policy before the people place their undivided confidence in his ability. Mere howling isn't popular any more. The voters are too busy with the new McKinley prosperity to listen to declamation.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus Leader.

Cobden Idols in Danger.

The London Daily Mail, which claims to have the largest circulation of any English newspaper, warmly advocates the imposition of sugar duties for the benefit of the British West Indies, and

SAD SEARCH FOR UNKNOWN PARENTS.



Philadelphia Press.

REQUESTED NO GIFT OF GOLD.

The fact that the United States has been able to pay the Spanish people \$20,000,000 for a lead to the Philippines without withdrawing a single piece of gold from the National Treasury is a great source of pride to the Republican party, for this fact alone demonstrates that so long as the finances of the nation are in the hands of the Republicans our credit is safe, and there is no doubt of our ability to maintain the gold basis. The millions paid Spain were paid on a basis of foreign exchange, our favorable balance of trade being sufficient for the payment of this sum several times over, and the immense amount was paid without creating the slightest ripple in our financial circles. If the Republican party could always remain in power there would be little need for further tinkering with the money laws, and the manner in which we have maintained our gold basis and our credit through a year's war is ample testimony that our finances are sound. We have good sound money now and we must maintain its reputation forever. There are a few reforms that would benefit our system of finance, perhaps, but we want no political experiments with the money of the people of the United States, nor any tinkering therewith.

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The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1899.

Entered in the Post Office at Grayling Mich. as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Colonel of the Oregon regiment just returned from Manila, is confident that the revolt will be put down during the next dry season. He knows from observation that the work is already well advanced.

General Otis is an old soldier, and a good one, and the public will accept his judgment in preference to that of some homesick newspaper correspondents who feel aggrieved because the general has used his blue pencil on their hurriedly written dispatches rather freely.

Bank clearances in the United States last week showed a gain of 81 per cent over the same week a year ago, of 102 per cent over the corresponding week in 1896, of 93 per cent over 1894, and of 70 per cent over 1892. The prosperity of 1899 stands any test that can be applied.

There is a grave doubt if Pingree's assistance will prove beneficial to Mr. Alger in his contest for the senatorship. Michigan is about through with Pingree. There is reason to believe that Senator McMillan is to be congratulated that Governor Pingree is against him. We believe Senator Burrows will agree to this statement.—Inter-Ocean.

The Washington correspondent of a New York paper floats the rumor that the President is considering the project of submitting the question of independence or annexation to the people of Cuba. Whether this rumor is true or not, it is manifest destiny that Cuba will one day become part of the United States. Whether the fulness of time has come may be doubted, but the final outcome may be set down as a certainty.—Blade.

The meeting of the National Social and Political Conference at Buffalo last week, contributed several bon mots to the gaiety of the nations, but not a single substantial suggestion to aid in bringing about any reform of existing social or political evils. The bon mots consisted largely of vituperative and unpatriotic criticism of the government and the great majority of the people who are in favor of suppressing the revolt of the Philippines. The greater number of the speakers belong to that school of impossible reformers who bay at the moon and wonder because the earth keeps right along revolving on its axis. The sum total of the meeting, as far as it can be expressed in words, is the delivery of manifold mental hemorrhages which disgust and repel healthy minded Americans.—Ex.

The clearest statement of the Philippine question yet made is that of Ex-President Harrison, in his Fourth of July address at Paris. Like all Mr. Harrison's utterances, it is not only absolutely correct as to the fact, but it is stated with great compactness and clearness. He said:

"We have assumed responsibilities toward a peaceful people there; toward Spain and toward the world. We must establish order as a preliminary to the consideration of any questions as to the ultimate destiny and disposition of the archipelago."

The disposition of this island belongs to Congress, not to the President. When that body meets, it can take up the matter. But it is quite certain, that it will make no final disposition until peace is restored, and not a rebel in arms opposes the flag. The nation is behind the government in this determination to crush out the insurrection and restore peace.—Blade.

Accounts from Cuba agree that the feeling in favor of annexation grows at a rapid rate. But one class, a noisy one, is aid to oppose it, and that is the cafo politicians. They are natural agitators, with the tendency to revolutionary ideas, only too common among Spanish Americans. No general party has arisen in Cuba to found an independent government. Public opinion has not crystallized in that form. Four factors are prominently mentioned by the correspondents. The whites are the strongest party. The blacks are not a unit. Some hate the whites, while the mulattoes are hostile to the blacks. Native Cubans, chiefly blacks, who were insurgents, might prefer to found a republic, but the whites and mulattoes are against them. Race divisions and animosities will come into play the moment an attempt is made to set up a new sovereignty in the world. Intelligent Cubans distrust the result, and all who desire peaceful times realize that annexation alone can secure them.—Globe-Dem.

Resignation of Gen. Alger.

The forces arrayed against Secretary Alger, military, personal and political, have prevailed, and he has sent his resignation to the President. Had Gen. Alger resigned six months ago, it would have been said that the friends of Gen. Miles had driven him from the Cabinet. Had he resigned three months ago it would have been said that the President had yielded to the outcry against the War Department, raised by the mugwump and democratic press. Neither of these things can be said now. After the report of an alliance between Secretary Alger and Governor Pingree was published, republican newspapers that had been friendly to Alger began to show signs of hostility. Before the real facts in the case had reached the public there was irritation along the Republican line, and within the last few weeks the Secretary has been severely criticized in scores of Republican newspapers, in the theory that his encouragement of Pingreeism would weaken the administration and create disaffection in strong republican states.

Many Republican leaders were undoubtedly frightened by the change in the tone of so many party organs. Others feared the hostility of prominent party men, whose interests were affected by the reported Pingree alliance, and a new element became a factor in the Alger controversy. As soon as the situation was explained to the Secretary he resigned.

The time for the resignation was not well chosen. Secretary Alger has, more nearly than any other member of the Cabinet, represented the new militant spirit of the people. Charged with the conduct of war, he was naturally the main object of attack of all persons and newspapers opposed to war and of all mere fault-finders in both parties. Little has been said in the last year for or against any member of the Cabinet. Something for or against Secretary Alger has been said every day of the year. He has been as a soldier outside the fortification, drawing the fire of all sorts of enemies, while his comrades have walked about unnoticed and unmolested.—Inter-Ocean.

The volunteers for the war with Spain, having got back home, seen their best girls, had a few meals of mother's cooking, got rested and over their homesickness, have generally come to the conclusion, that Uncle Sam's service is not so bad a thing after all, and they would like another whilst at it. They are flocking to the recruiting stations all over the country, and a large percentage of them will be on their way to the Philippines by the time the summer is over.—Nat. Tribune.

An Epidemic of Diarrhoea.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Cocoa nut Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says, he also recommended it to others, and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by L. Fournier.

Talk about cheap pauper labor of the old country. Pauper labor in America is the cheapest in the world. If it were not the trusts would make it so, for they fix wages at their pleasure.—Midland Sun.

There is no pauper labor in the United States at the present time. Wages have been advanced, even by the trusts, and in every branch of industry there is a scarcity of labor.

Boys in the beet fields are getting wages that many able-bodied men would have been glad to accept during the good old Democratic times which followed the second election of Grover Cleveland. Common labor is in great demand at good wages, and skilled mechanics are hard to hire at any price. (See wantcolumns of the great dailies of the United States; or go out and hire a bricklayer, for instance.)—Bay City Trib.

Is it Right for an Editor to recommend Patent Medicines? From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N. C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years, and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this medicine would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand, and administered at the inception of an attack, much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by L. Fournier.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 21st, 1899.

EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

President McKinley has had considerable army experience himself, and it is not surprising that he should not feel called upon to take any official notice of the complaints of certain newspaper correspondents, at Manila, that Gen. Otis has not conducted the war against the Filipinos to suit them, and that his military censor has not allowed them to cable anything they choose to write to their papers. The President knows that the same complaints were made against Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan and in fact every officer who conducted a campaign during the civil war. He knows that those officers managed to get along notwithstanding such complaints, and he has every confidence in the ability of Gen. Otis to do the same.

Information from civil and naval sources, over which Gen. Otis had no control, have coincided too closely with what he has sent for any unprejudiced person to swallow the story of his having at any time misrepresented the situation.

Secretary Alger has placed his resignation in the hands of President McKinley, to take effect whenever the President wishes; that ought to stop a lot of fool talk, but, of course, it won't.

Senator Nelson was given a hearing by Secretary Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary Ryan and Indian Commissioner Jones, concerning the order of June 22d, for the withdrawal of all intruders and white trespassers from the Gas Lake Indian reservation. Senator Nelson took the ground that the reservation was public land, and that settlers had a right to enter it and asked, that the carrying into effect of the order be postponed, until there should be opportunity for congressional action. Sec'y Hitchcock has not announced his decision yet, but will do so in a day or two.

Secretary Hay has granted permission to the Civic Federation, of Chicago, through its Secretary, to request all U. S. Consuls in Europe to respond to series of questions as to the existence and workings of trusts and trade combinations in the countries in which they are stationed.

That President McKinley will be re-elected is as certain as anything in the future can be. Even if there had been no war with Spain, this would still be certain, on account of the prosperous condition of the country. The matter is thus briefed by a resident of Washington: "All elections in this country are carried off by the laboring vote. The men who follow the plow, and the mechanics and artisans are the ones who elect Presidents. This class of voters are not yet ready to again embark upon the sea of approximate free trade, which is the chief corner stone of the so-called democratic organization. The laboring man is to bear the brunt when he walked the street looking for work, living in squalor, that were maintained by public charity, while his wife and children were at home without the necessary food to sustain life, and without fuel to keep them warm, to be yet ready to join the party which closed up the factories and threw them out of employment during the last Cleveland administration. If William McKinley had nothing to rely upon except the fact that he had given employment to every laboring man throughout the length and breadth of the land he could rest assured of re-election.

Mr. R. J. Vincent, of California, who thinks Senator White, of his state, would be the strongest man the Democrats could nominate for President, said: "But there is no use expecting any such good luck. Bryan already is picked out, and if he hasn't any more show in the rest of the Union than in California, he will make a worse race than in '96."

The fourth treaty for reciprocity with British Colonies was this week signed by representatives of the U. S. and Great Britain. They provide for trade reciprocity with Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana and Jamaica. The text of none of these treaties will be made public until they have been acted upon by Congress, the Dingley law, under which they were negotiated, requiring they shall be approved by the House as well as the Senate before becoming effective. The time within which reciprocity treaties under the Dingley law could be negotiated expired this week, but that will not prevent a presumption and completion of the negotiations for similar treaties with France and Germany, which were begun some time ago, but never completed. The constitutional authority of the President enables him to negotiate commercial treaties at any time.

Hundreds of private letters from soldiers in the Philippines give the lie to the claim that the military censorship has resulted in misrepresentation of the situation over there. Here is an extract from a letter just received from an officer in the regulars: "The insurgent army is demoralized and very much scattered. It has been frightfully slaughtered and

Third Annual SALE!!

COMMENCING JULY FIRST.

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

We will place on Sale our Entire Stock of

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURNISHINGS, &c., &c.,

Which we will sell regardless of Cost. Below you can see for yourself

what we will sell Goods for.

All our 5 and 6c Prints at 4c a yd. Boys' Suits from 75c to \$2.50, worth double.

All our 5c Ginghams go for 4c a yd.

All our 6c Cottons goes at 4c a yard.

Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale Cot-

tons, 6c a yard.

Lonsdale Cambic, 7c a yard.

All our dress Cambic lining 5c a yd.

All our 35c Dress Goods at 2c a yd.

Fancy Shirting, 10 and 15c Goods,

for 8c a yard.

Ladies' Gauze 4c each.

Turkey Red Table Cloth from 10 to

35c a yard.

Linen Table Cloth from 10 to 35c a

yard.

Clothes, Clothing, Clothes.

Black Clay Worsted, all wool Suits,

for \$5.00

Black Clay Worsted, all wool; \$10

Suits, for \$6.50

Oxford all wool Cashmeres, from \$5

to \$8.00.

Children's Shoes in proportion.

Remember this sale is for CASH ONLY, and for 30 days. If you want to save money do not fail to attend.

R. JOSEPH.

Opposite the Post Office, Grayling, Michigan.

Ladies' Fine Dougola Shoes \$1.25

for 75 cents

Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Shoes,

\$1.75, for \$1.25.

Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Shoes, \$2.00,

for \$1.50.

Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Shoes, \$2.50,

for \$1.90.

Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Shoes, \$3.50,

for \$2.50.

Men's Oil Grain Shoes, \$1.25 at 90c

Men's Oil Grain Shoes, \$1.75, for

\$1.25.

Men's Fine Dress Shoes, \$2.00, for

\$1.35.

Men's Fine Kangaroo Shoes, \$2.50,

for \$1.75.

Patented July 21, 1896. [TRADE MARK.] Patented July 6, 1897. [TRADE MARK.]

50 PER CENT. SAVING. Requires no top or bottom rail and only 1/4 as

a better fence. A full line of Field and Hog Fencing, Steel Picket Lawn Fence,

Gates, Posts, Rail, etc. Write for full particulars.

UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

Patented July 21, 1896. [TRADE MARK.] Patented July 6, 1897. [TRADE MARK.]

You assume no risk when you buy

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and

Diarrhoea Remedy. L. Fournier will

refund your money if you are not

satisfied after using it. It is every

where admitted to be the most suc-

cessful remedy in use for bowel com-

plaints, and the only one that never

fails. It is pleasant, safe and re-

liable.

July 4th.

Bailey, of Texas, proposes a most

effectual way of stopping the Philip-

pine war. The plan is for McKinley

to step down and out, and Bryan

to step up and in. Mr. Bailey guar-

antees that if this is done the war

will be over within 48 hours. Baile-

y is right, for Bryan would fire a cable-

gram to Manila ordering down the

flag and the return at once of all the

The Avalanche

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1899.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Rosenthal's new Ad.

There is an advertised letter in the post office for Chas. Edwards.

Mrs. W. A. Masters has gone to Ohio for a visit with her mother.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Hugo Schreiber, postmaster at Sigsbee, was in town last Saturday.

L. C. Husley and family, of Maple Forest, were in town last Saturday.

Mrs. Hays was pleased, last week, by a visit from her son, James Ford, of Detroit.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

Miss Althea McIntyre has closed a successful term of school, in Roscommon county, and is home again.

Elmer Triplett has gone to work for the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., at Lewiston.

Boydell's Paints, at less than cost, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Miss Marguerite Husted, of West Branch, was the guest of Mrs. T. E. Douglas, during the past week.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Paris Green. Sure Killer Bug Finish at 2c per pound.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by **A. KRAUS**.

C. A. Cline has been appointed postmaster at West Branch, in place of M. H. French, who resigned.

Mrs. C. Eickhoff went to Frederic, Moody for a few days visit with the family of Rev. J. J. Willit.

A fine line of Fishing Tackle, for sale at reasonable prices, by **Albert Kraus**.

Winnie Eickhoff is putting in his vacation on a farm near Traverse City.

There is a rumor afloat that a wedding will take place at the M. E. church early in August.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

John Leece is erecting a fine barn on his premises in the north part of the village.

Our basket of fish, this week, came from the line of M. Dyer, of Maple Forest. Thanks.

Banded Wire, at lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. L. W. Colter is enjoying a visit from her brother, that she had not seen for fifteen years.

Walter Love, of Judge, was in town, Saturday, looking a little peaked after his severe illness.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guarantee the best, at **Albert Kraus**.

Frank Barber, of South Branch, has enjoyed a week's visit with his brother, from Pennsylvania. It was his first visit to this section.

W. A. Masters and wife had the pleasure of a visit from their brother-in-law, Hon. Alex. Hueston, of Hillsdale, last week.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

C. S. Barber, of Frederic, was a welcome caller at the Avalanche office, Tuesday. His farm is booming.

Mrs. R. P. Forbes has been rustinating at Judge Coventry's for a week, and returned Tuesday, bringing Miss Coventry home with her.

Mrs. M. A. Bates and the children are at Grandpa Bates' farm, in Maple Forest, enjoying the raspberry crop, which is abundant in that section.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Miss Marie and Mr. Henry Mantz left Tuesday, on five week's visit to relatives and friends in Milwaukee. Lewiston Journal.

For SALE.—A two-story house, containing six rooms, kitchen and cellar. Price \$200.00 cash, if bought at once. Julius K. Merz. July 27.

Miss Nellie Deyarmond and Mabel VanWerner of Lewiston, were guests of Mrs. Arthur Brink, the first of the week.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—I will sell my house and lot on Peninsular Avenue, near Michigan Avenue, on favorable terms. Inquire of Mr. L. E. Meadow.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

We are glad to see P. W. Stephan home again. He has been at work in a machine shop in Bay City, through the winter and spring.

After nearly three years absence in New York, Miss May Blanshan returned home, last week, and is welcomed by former schoolmates and friends.

The M. C. R. ran an extra train in Wednesday to take out lumber for the M. & H. L. Co., making a total of 26 cars for that day.—Lewiston Journal.

R. P. Forbes tells big stories about his garden, but so does nearly every man you meet. Vegetation was never better in Michigan than it is in Grayling, this year.

The M. C. R. will give another of their low rate excursions to Bay City, Detroit Lansing and Jackson, Saturday July 29th. For further particulars call on agent.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

The ladies of the Catholic Church will give an Ice Cream Social at the home of Mrs. Geo. O'Brien, on Monday Evening, Aug. 4th. Tickets 10 cents. All are cordially invited.

Edward and Anna Corning, of Rochester, N. Y., administrator of the Corning estate, were in town this week, on business.—Ot. Co. Herald. Here too, leaving Tuesday morning.

Mesdames Dr. Woodworth, Chas. Trombley, C. Jerome, and Mrs. Evans are camping at Portage with the children. They enjoy the Lake breezes during the hot wave in town.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at the home of Mrs. L. T. Wright, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon. Lunch will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

During the sickness of W. Love, M. S. Smith and the neighbors gathered there one day and fitted the ground and put in his millet, and a garden truck. "Who is thy neighbor?"

Miss Edna Wainwright gave a pleasing and interesting report of the C. E. Convention, at Detroit, at the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening. She was in attendance as a delegate from the society here.

A Mr. Smith, an old veteran from Gaylord, was in the city Friday, trying to interest some of our veterans in a project to establish a camp ground for veterans at the south end of Mullet Lake. He says the enterprise is backed by several old veterans who are wealthy and public spirited. A tract of land has been secured, and it is proposed to make the location a regular summer resort for veterans. Included in the project is the erection of a large auditorium and cottages. Lots are to be sold at a low figure to veterans, and general reunions held annually. Mr. Smith says, those back of the enterprise mean business.—Cheboygan Tribune.

His Life was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says, "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak, I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now I am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 25 cents and \$1.00. Prices free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Every bottle guaranteed. 2

R. Hanson returned from his Euclid trip, last Tuesday, looking as though he had thoroughly enjoyed the time, and he reports a most pleasant voyage both ways, and unusual pleasure in visiting the familiar scenes of his youth, and old time friends. The Avalanche and Local were remembered by him, and are grateful for souvenir medals brought them, struck in memory of the fallen in the last Danish war, of men who were his comrades. Only men who have served their country can fully appreciate the associations of such mementos. In common with all our citizens we are glad to welcome him home.

Brave Men Fall.

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired listless, run-down feeling. But there is no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric lifters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite, than anything I could take. I can now eat anything, and have a new lease on life. Only 50 cents, at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Every bottle guaranteed. 1

Dedication.

The new hall belonging to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Relief Corps will be dedicated this evening.

PROGRAMME.

Music—Rev. G. Richard. Invocation—Rev. G. Palmer. History of Marvin Post—O. Palmer. Music—History of Marvin Corps—Mrs. C. W. Wight.

Music—Rev. C. E. Wood. Address—Rev. C. E. Wood. Music—Rev. W. Willif.

Benediction—Rev. W. Willif.

BAR-BEN

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.

It's not a "patent" medicine, but is prepared direct from the formula of E. E. Barton, M. D., Cleveland's most eminent specialist, by Hjalmar O. Benson, Ph. D., B. C. BENSON, the well known restorative and invigorator for men and women. It creates solid flesh, muscle and bone, and makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed energy. The heart, kidneys, lungs and other organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the spleen is quickly made compact. One box will work wonders, six should perfect a cure. Prepared in small and convenient packages easy to follow. The day's celery compounds, nervines, sarsaparilla, vine and liquid extract are all contained in the box.

FOR SALE BY
Lucien Fournier,
DRUGGIST.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Reports to the state board of health show that rheumatism, diarrhea, neuralgia, bronchitis and tonsillitis, in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan, during the past week. Consumption was reported at 182 places, scarlet fever at 33, typhoid fever at 37, diphtheria at 14, measles at 44, and whooping cough at 18, spinal meningitis at 6 and small pox at one.

That Throbbing Headache would quickly leave you, if you would use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

An exchange says: "Merchants who want newspaper men to roast grocery peddlers, cheap John stores and the like, would make newspaper men feel more like doing so, if these same merchants would quit using the free letter heads of soap firms and wholesale gargling oil envelopes, baking powder statements, sidewalk advertisements and rubber stamps, and patronize home printers."

A Frightful Blunder

will often cause a horrible Burn. Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklin's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Feculons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile Cure on Earth. Only 25¢ a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

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Peter Sells, the veteran showman, who personally superintended the first production of the Midway, which is to be seen at Saginaw, Aug. 14th to 19th, pronounced it the greatest amusement enterprise of the age, rivalling in splendor and magnificence the famous Mardi-Gras Carnival of New Orleans and La Fiesta, of Los Angeles. He predicts that it will inaugurate a new era in amusement history, and will become an annual event wherever given.—The Midway is often one feature of the show, as an industrial exposition is conducted on the same grounds, and daily parades add gaiety to the week. Half rates have been made on all railroads.

Would have cost him his Life. I have been using Foley's Kidney Cure, and take great pleasure in stating it gave me permanent cure of Kidney Disease, which certainly would have cost me my life. I recommend it to any one afflicted with kidney trouble. Oscar Bowman, Lebanon, Ky.—L. Fournier.

Cards are received here announcing the marriage of Miss Mary Vorhees, at her home, in Colon. She will be congratulated by friends here, but they will regret the fact of her not returning.

A Little Known Fact, that most serious diseases originate in disorder of the kidneys. No hope of good health while the kidneys are wrong. Foley's Kidney Cure is guaranteed to make the kidneys right.

Maple Forest—L. C. Huxley, Niel Patton, P. M. Hoyt, B. F. Sherman, Beaver Creek—Otis Rhoden, Clarence Manning, Peter Shaan, Henry Eggleston, Thomas Wass.

South Branch—John Hiscock, C. E. Kellogg, Chas. A. Cook, J. R. Castenholz, Andrew Cady.

Maple Forest—L. C. Huxley, Niel Patton, P. M. Hoyt, B. F. Sherman, Beaver Creek—Otis Rhoden, Clarence Manning, Peter Shaan, Henry Eggleston, Thomas Wass.

Frederic—J. W. Wallace, H. R. Davenport, James Patterson, Chas. Craven.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers \$4.50@5.25; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.00@4.50; common, \$2.50@3.50; calves, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, quiet at \$3.00@4.00.

Milch cows, steady at \$3.00@4.50; calves, active at \$4.50@5.50.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and lower; prime lambs \$4.50@5.50; mixed \$3.50@4.50; culls \$2.50@3.50.

Pigs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$4.50@4.60; Yorkers \$4.40@4.50; pigs \$4.40@4.45; rough \$3.30@3.60; stags, \$4.00; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

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"Electric lifters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite, than anything I could take. I can now eat anything, and have a new lease on life. Only 50 cents, at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Every bottle guaranteed.

Gave Up All Hope.

Louis Prickett, 500 Bryan Avenue, Danville, Ill., writes:

I had suffered several years with Asthma, and after trying a great many remedies I had given up all hope. I was advised to try Foley's Honey and Tar. It immediately stops the coughing spells, and I get my breath more freely. It is the only medicine that ever gave me any relief. L. Fournier.



Where ar' you Going?

I AM GOING TO

CLAGGETT

& BLAIR'S

AFTER MY

DRINKS.

IF YOU WANT

Good Drinks, Try their Emblem

TEA for 50 Cents.

LAND OF GREAT PROMISE.

Wonderful Resources of the Western Canada Country Being Recognized and Rapidly Developed.

In these days, when the poor man finds it a matter of difficulty to make a living, and when the man of moderate means is hardly able to retain what he may have made, then the poor man, or the small capitalist, or the man out of employment is anxious to know where there is yet a chance not only to make a good living for himself and family, but to secure a competency for declining years. The conditions most favorable to the accumulation of wealth are to be found in the Dominion of Canada, and especially in the western part in that vast stretch of country familiarly known a quarter of a century ago as the territory of the Hudson Bay Company.

This vast stretch of the best land on the continent is an unknown land to a great many who have not had their attention



FARM IN WESTERN CANADA.

directed to it. In fact, not long since a prominent American writer, in an article on the supply of wheat in Europe, in America stated that to the north of the international boundary there is but a fringe of land capable of producing wheat. Since the accession-to-power in Canada of an energetically colonizing government a great deal has been done to dissipate these errors, and to place this future great country in its proper light before the rest of the world. As a matter of fact, wheat can be successfully grown as far north of the international boundary as Fort Simpson, at the junction of the Liard and Mackenzie rivers. Now this point let it be noted, is as far northwest of Winnipeg as Winnipeg is northwest of New York City. The great American writer, though skilful with his pen, was not quite up to date with his facts.

An Enormous Area.

Leaving out of consideration 400,000 square miles of Keewatin, lying between Ontario and Manitoba, the 382,000 square miles of British Columbia with its untold yet prodigious wealth of forests, fisheries and mines, and omitting Athabasca with its area of 122,000 square miles, which is north of the great grazing country of Alberta, we have Manitoba, Assiniboina, Alberta and Saskatchewan left. These give us one solid block a territory unexcelled for farming purposes extending 400 miles north and south and 900 miles east and west. The population here is—mark it—well—350,000. This is almost entirely virgin territory. Hundreds of millions of acres are here ready for the plow. It has been prospected and tested sufficiently at different points to prove that it is all fit for settlement. To appreciate its extent let us draw a line through Harper's Ferry, from the northern boundary of Pennsylvania to the southern line of Virginia, taking all west of that line to the Missouri river, including West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. We shall then have in the United States a territory no greater in extent and not one whit inferior in agricultural resources to the territory in Western Canada just mentioned. This great agricultural and pastoral country is, as a recent writer said, as large as the whole of Europe.

In Canada there is no state church and each denomination is left free to worship the Creator in the way that pleases it. The Government of Canada is federal, as in the United States. The duration of the Dominion Parliament, corresponding to the United States House of Representatives, is five years; that of the Provincial Legislatures, corresponding to the Legislatures in each State of the American Union, is four years. The franchise both in the Dominion and Provincial affairs, is so broad that practically nearly every male resident of 21 years of age is entitled to a vote. The municipal system

without the loss of time or money that would be necessary were they left to their own supply of wheat in Europe.

In Manitoba a system of "free" land is in operation. Practical men make known their most successful methods of farming, and an interchange of experiences is made at these meetings. In short, nothing in reason is left undone by the Government to enable the settler in Western Canada to achieve success.

Climatic Conditions.

Climatic conditions is one of the chief considerations of the intending emigrant to this country. In times gone by, when interested parties sought to check immigration from this great country, for the reason that they feared the great fear of industry of the region would be destroyed, as it has really been, by agriculture, the impression was sent abroad that the coun-

washing and enduring many hardships.

Emily D. Partridge Young is a second "time" wife. She and her sister were made wives of Prophet Smith at Nauvoo, Ill. After Smith died the sister, Emily, became one of Brigham Young's wives.

A third widow, Naamah Kendel Jenkins Carter Twiss Young, expects to be claimed at the last day by John S. Twiss, to whom she was married first by Brigham Young himself.

Brigham Young's favorite wife is

Harriet Amelia Folsom Young, said to be a relative of Mrs. Grover Cleveland. She had a great influence over the Mormon leader, and her word was law in the household.

Others of the widows whose faces appear in the accompanying illustration are Harriet Barney Young and Lucy Bigelow Young.

The celebration shows how strong a hold the dead leader has on the Mormon Church to-day. Mormons still call him as an infallible leader and look back with regret to the days when he ruled like a king in mountain fastnesses.

WIDOWS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Six of His Twenty-six Wives Hold Celebration to His Honor.

Six of the twenty-six wives of Brigham Young recently held a reunion in Salt Lake City in honor of the ninety-eighth anniversary of the prophet's birth. Four or more of his wives were prevented from attending owing to sickness. A feature of the reunion was a great banquet at which there were present 300 descendants of the Mormon leader. As many more are actively engaged in missionary work in other parts of the world.

The widows of the prophet range in age from 60 to 80 years, and all occupy exalted positions in Mormonism to-day. Zina H. Young is the most conspicuous of these. She was converted to Mormonism in her fifteenth year and became the wife of Joseph Smith. After the death of Smith she became the wife of Young and crossed the plains in his calacaude, driving oxen, cooking,

are Henry, Luon, Chillicothe, Peoria, Pekin, Havana, Bath, Brownburg, Beardstown, Meredosia, Kampsville, and Grafton. The fishing season—that is, the commercial season, when the law permits the use of seines in the river—opens July 1 and closes April 15. During that time the fishing companies with their tug-boats and smaller steam craft harvest the fishing crop, using seines which vary in length from 500 to 1,500 yards. In Lake Peoria alone there are nine seines, each 1,000 yards long, and last year in one haul over 6,500 pounds of German carp were taken. As the fisherman received 3 cents a pound for his fish "on the ground," that single haul was worth \$1,050. Near Beardstown a single haul of the seine brought 150,000 pounds of fish.

The fish are packed in boxes in 150-pound lots, stowed away in refrigerator cars, and most of the carp and buffalo are shipped to New York. Chicago takes about 40,000 pounds of carp

BOY WITH X RAY EYES.

Strange Faculty Possessed by Alfred Brett Puzzles the Scientists.

Scientists are puzzled to account for the strange faculty possessed by Alfred Lionel Brett, the 11-year-old son of Dr. Frank Brett of South Braintree, Mass. When

in a hypnotic condition, induced by his father, he is able to see through solids. He

can see the bones of a living man, and his power has often been used by his father in cases of fracture which he has been called upon to treat.

Conclusive proof that there is no sham about the boy's wonderful faculty has been furnished by Prof. Leslie J. Meacham, who is con-

nected with the Medical College of Cornell University. One of Prof. Meacham's arms was broken some time ago, and in healing the bones did not knit perfectly. Last December an X-ray photograph was taken of the arm showing the imperfect joint at the elbow.

Recently Prof. Meacham went to the boy's home at South Braintree, and introduced himself to the family.

At his request young Alfred was thrown into the hypnotic condition by his father, and asked to describe Prof. Meacham's elbow. He did so, and his description is fully confirmed by what is shown by the X-ray photograph.

"Yes, poor Mrs. Gabber died an unspeakably hard death." "What killed her?" "Lockjaw."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Doesn't it cost you a good deal to run this yacht, old man?" "Yes; but my wife can't spend a cent when she's here."—Life.

Tenant—But does the chimney always smoke like this? Landlord—Oh, no! Only when there's a fire in the grate.—Exchange.

Editor—Did you write these jokes yourself? Would-be Contributor—Yes, sir. Editor—You must be older than you look.—Criterion.

The little dressmaker who was walking across a field, on encountering a bull, said she guessed she'd better cut bulls to avoid a gore.—Bazar.

Good Man—Do you know where little boys go who smoke cigarettes? Bad Boy—Yep! Dey goes out in de woodshed.—Chicago News.

Squid—The cycle is superseding the horses everywhere. Bluff—Yes; I found a piece of pneumatic tire in my susage this morning.—Tit-Bits.

"My curiosity is running away with me," said the farmer, when his two-headed calf broke loose and towed him around the barnyard.—Ex.

"Did that woman give any reason for attempting suicide?" "Yes, yer honer."

"What was it?" "She says she wanted to kill herself!"—Chicago Record.

Juggles—"He's the greatest living authority on rattlesnakes." Wiggles—That isn't saying much; most of the authorities don't live long.—Puck.

Orator—No, gentlemen; I tell you that if you want a thing to be done well, you must always do it yourself. Voice from the crowd—How about getting your hair cut?—Ex.

Mamma (at the breakfast tabl)—You always ought to use your napkin, George. George—I am usin' it, mamma; I've got the dog tied to the leg of the table with it!—Ex.

Smith—What! Are you learning to fence, Jones? Jones—Yes; you see I'm going to a peace conference, and it's just as well to be prepared.—Boston Globe.

Mrs. Lash—What did you get baby for his birthday present? Mrs. Rash—I took \$10 out of the little darling's bank and bought him this lovely lamp for the drawing room.—Tit-Bits.

At the Royal Academy: "This portrait makes her look prettier than she did when I met her, Jane!" "Of course, ma, the artist paints so much better than she does."—Flick-Me-Up.

Attorney (internally)—The witness will please state if the prisoner was in the habit of whistling when alone. Witness—I don't know; I was never with the prisoner when he was alone.—Ex.

(Amy reading)—He gave her a jeweled v-i-n-a-i-g-r-e-tte—how do you pronounce that, Uncle Isaac? Uncle Isaac (gruffly)—I pronounce it down-right foolishness.—Jeweler's Weekly.

"I thought," said the disappointed friend, "you told me this election was going to be a walkover." "Well," answered the former candidate, "it was I was the doorstop."—Washington Star.

In Boston: "How much are these string beans?" "Seventy-five cents a quart." "Isn't that rather altitudeous?" "Yes, madam, but these are very highstrung beans,"—Yale Record.

"I don't know why you should say that empty house is haunted." "Why, don't you see those ancient window curtains?" "Yes, but—" "Well, aren't they the shades of the departed?"—Boston Post.

Warfarer (to the robber)—I haven't any money with me, I'm sorry to say, but I will be glad to advise all my friends and acquaintances to take walks along this lonely path hereafter.—Flegende Blaetter.

Johnnie—What is a heretic, pa? Father—A heretic, my son, is a person who has wrong beliefs. Johnnie—Then if ma believed what you tell her when you come home late, would she be a heretic?—New York Journal.

Widow Farley—Do ye mind the beautiful boykin Mr. Googans presided me this mawnin'? Ah, the poor man! His wife died just this day ago. Widow Murphy—Begorra, they kipt well, didn't they.—Harper's Weekly.

These are this year's pecans, are they? "Yes, sir." "How much are they?" "Six cents a pound." "How much are those in the next barrel?" "Sell you those for 15 cents a pound." "They look just like the others. What makes them so much higher?" "They're the next year's pecans, sir."—Ex.

Little Ethel, aged 5, accompanied her grandmother to church one Sabbath morning, and when the contribution plate came around she dropped in the dime that her father had given her. The old lady was about to contribute also, when Ethel leaned over and said in an audible whisper: "Never mind, grandma; I paid for two."

A Gigantic Horsehead.

The weight of this horse's head ever known was 3,000 pounds, or very nearly 1 ton 7 hundredweight. This Clydesdale horse was exhibited at New York in 1889. It was 20 hands high, and although only 5 years old measured 32 inches round the arm, 45 inches round the stifle or knee-joint, 35 inches girth, 34 inches round the hip, and 11 feet 4 inches in length. It was of perfect proportions, with a head 36 inches in length.

If a woman has any style to her, she is always dressed in such a way that she can't eat with any comfort.

DREYFUS' FAITHFUL WIFE.

The Experience Through Which She Passed During Five Years.

Mme. Lucie Dreyfus, the devoted wife of the former prisoner of Devil's Island, five years ago was the hand-some, honored companion of an officer

to whom the most brilliant prospects were conceded. Nothing was lacking to their happiness. They had all the money they cared for, the welcome and friendship of the best society, a beautiful home and lovely children. Then like a thunderbolt from a blue sky, came the disgrace. His wife, and his wife alone, believed in his piteous wail, "I am innocent." Twelve of his broth-



MME. DREYFUS.

ing on a large scale and watch his wealth increase with the development of his herds of cattle and horses on the boundless plains. The district of Alberta, immediately to the east of British Columbia, is pre-eminently adapted to the occupation of the rancher. It contains an area of 100,000 square miles in round numbers, and is from north to south 430 miles, and from east to west 250 miles. Southern Alberta is essentially a ranching and dairying country. The opportunity offered here in this respect are unparalleled by any other country in the world. It is an open rolling country, and well watered. The valley and bench lands produce luxuriantly a most nutritious growth of native grasses. Cattle, horses and sheep graze outside the whole year. Profits are large, \$35 to \$45 per head being paid on the ranges for steers which the stockmen only—the interest on their original investment on the land and stocking the ranch, and their share of the annual round-up. The climate is one of the attractive features of the district. Winters are very mild with a very slight snow fall. The prevailing wind comes from the west, coming from the balmy Pacific ocean through the low mountain passes. These dissipate any snow that falls, and thus enable cattle to find their own fodder during the entire year. The summers are hot and dry.

Northern Alberta is a great fertile valley stretching northward over 200 miles, and is well wooded as well as well watered. The town of Edmonton, on the C. P. R. R., is about the center of the district. This town, it might be stated here, though one of the most northerly in Canada, is 355 miles further south than St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia, further south than any portion of Scotland, Denmark, Norway or Sweden, and as far south as Dublin in Ireland, Liverpool in England and Hamburg in Germany, so that we see how unjust it is to picture Canada as the frozen region of the north.

Railways traverse all the settled parts of the country. Fuel is convenient and cheap everywhere. The laws are as good as in any other country in the world. Molt is altogether unknown from one end of the Dominion to the other. The laws are enforced with the most scrupulous impartiality and with a promptness and vigor that inspire the confidence of the peace-lover and fill the breast of the would-be law breaker with the dread of their vengeance.

Not only in agriculture and stock raising are there unequalled opportunities in the young Dominion of Canada. The fisheries of the country are inexhaustible. Ocean, lake and river teem with the finny tribe. Its salmon and its cod are famous throughout the world.

Several of the provinces, notably British Columbia, have enormous forests of timber, all convenient to market. British Columbia is one of the best fruit growing districts in the world, while in its valleys there are large areas of agricultural land open to settlement. In minerals Canada appears likely in time to lead the world. The entire region from the boundary line north to the Arctic circle appears to be one vast deposit of gold, silver, copper, lead and iron. British Columbia is surprising the world with the enormous output of her gold, silver and copper mines, while the Klondike, almost unknown in Canada, is known today in every extremity of the earth. Her needs, when the heads are raised, when being nearly two hours more, day light daily from the middle of June to the first of July in our State of Ohio.

The average yield varies with the seasons, but the average some years has been over thirty bushels per acre, while in other years it has fallen to eighteen bushels. With reasonable prices even the lowest average will yield very large profits. The cost of raising an acre is

and to put his land in condition for the crop of the following year.

The winters are by no means discomforting. The air is crisp and dry, and a temperature of 40 degrees below zero is less uncomfortable in that atmosphere than 10 degrees above in the moisture-laden atmosphere of the Atlantic coast. This is the testimony of all who have lived in both climates. The weather during each season is steady, not changeable as in the East.

The wheat of Western Canada is well known to be extremely hard, and the yield from 30 to 50 per cent more than in the States south of boundary line. Here is an easily explained reason for this. In winter the frost penetrates the ground to a considerable depth; the sub-soil through to the intense heat of the summer is kept moist by the slow melting of these deep frosts. The moisture, ascending through the surface, nourishes the roots of the grain, stimulating growth and producing the binocular crop for which this region now so justly famed. Again, when the heads are raised, when being nearly two hours more, day light daily from the middle of June to the first of July in our State of Ohio.

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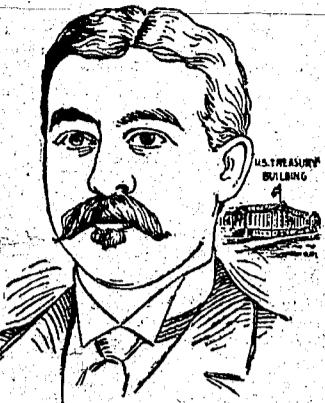
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REGISTER OF TREASURY.

Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Register of the United States Treasury, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says:



HON. JUDSON W. LYONS, REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

April 23, 1890.

Peru-na Drug Mfg't Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen—I find Peru-na to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affection of spring and summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat or the sun will find no remedy the equal of Peru-na.

JUDSON W. LYONS. No man is better known in the financial world than Judson W. Lyons. His name on every piece of money of recent date, makes his signature one of the most familiar ones in the United States. Hon. Lyons' address is Augusta, Ga. He is a member of the National Republican Committee, and is a prominent and influential politician. He is a particular friend of President McKinley.

Remember that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer complaint, bilious catarrh, bilious dysentery, catarrhal fever, and all sorts of catarrhs. Catarrh is the only correct name for these afflictions. Peru-na is an absolute specific for these ailments, which are so common in the South. Dr. Hartman, in a paper of over forty years ago, gives the single case of cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea, or cholera morbus, and his only remedy was Peru-na. Those who buy Peru-na should send for free copy of "Summer Catarrh," Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

The Deadly Tree.

The general public and the heads of electric light companies openly disagree as to the effect of live wires on living things, but the story below, found in the New Orleans Times-Democrat, may amuse some people not of the householding or electric stockholding class.

Not long ago a prominent citizen of New Orleans went raging into the electric light company's office, and declared that one of their wires had killed a pet tree on premises.

"That tree," said he, "has been standing there for twenty years, and we regarded it as one of the family. My children played under it when they were babies, and it is associated with some of the pleasantest memories of my life. When it began to die we all mourned, and we could not imagine what ailed it until yesterday, when I noticed that a wire was lying right across a branch. My poor tree has been electrocuted, and I feel as if murder had been done in my house."

Considerably moved, the agent of the company went to view the scene of the tragedy, and found the tree still alive, but feeble. When he came to trace the wire, he discovered one end nailed to the roof of an old barn and the other twisted around a discarded pole. It had been cut off for at least two years, and forgotten. But the occasion demanded something, so he made the following report:

"Tree alive, wire dead. Wire evidently killed by tree. Bill inclosed."

Ladies Can Wear Shoes. One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Sole, popularly known as the "five finger" roller to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cure swollen feet, blisters and callous spots. Cure corns, bunions, warts, etc. Send 25¢ for druggists and save \$2.00 per package FREE BY MAIL. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Leroy, N. Y.

Different. "Those folks next door must have bought that house."

"What makes you think so?"

"I heard her scolding the maid for driving a picture nail in the plaster."

Detroit Free Press.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

Perhaps it is because money is tight that it causes so much trouble.

A Story of Sterility, SUFFERING AND RELIEF.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 69, 1881]

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Two years ago I began having such dull, heavy dragging pains in my back, menses were profuse and painful, and was troubled with leucorrhœa. I took patent medicines and consulted a physician, but received no benefit and could not become pregnant. Seeing one of your books, I wrote to you telling you my troubles and asking for advice. You answered my letter promptly and I followed the directions faithfully, and derived so much benefit that I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. I now find myself pregnant and have begun to use again. I cannot praise it enough. —Mrs. CORA GILSON, YATES, MANISTEE, MICH.

"Your Medicine Worked Wonders."

"I had been sick ever since my marriage, seven years ago; have given birth to four children, and had two miscarriages. I had falling of womb, leucorrhœa, pains in back and legs; dyspepsia and a nervous trembling of the stomach. Now I have none of these troubles and can enjoy my life. Your medicine has worked wonders for me." —MRS. S. BARNHART, NEWCASTLE, PA.

Whiskers Dyed

A Natural Black by

Buckingham's Dye.

Price 10 cents of all druggists or K. P. Hall & Co., Newark, N. J.

CENSUS OF INSECTS IS TAKEN.

There Are Good, Bad and Indifferent, and Comprise 300 Families.

An insect census has just been taken on purely scientific lines with a view to determine, as far as it is possible which insects are a boon and a blessing to mankind and which are the reverse.

Although the statistics quite upset the old idea that all insects and lower animals were created solely for man's benefit, yet it is conclusively proved that while some insects are rightly termed "pests," there are others that render us considerable service, and fortunately for our crops and vegetation the latter are in the majority.

According to the census insects are to be classified as—good, bad and indifferent; the good insects number 116 families, while the bad insects amount to 112 families, while the indifferent insects, who could not for one reason or another satisfactorily answer all the questions on the census papers, and must therefore, for the present be looked upon as doubtful characters, reach a total of seventy-two families.

No fewer than 112 families of the bad or injurious insects feed upon cultivated plants and crops, doing damage to and devouring thousands of pounds worth of vegetable produce annually, gobbling up our spring cabbages and succulent young pens, etc.

In the most ruthless fashion, while the hundred and thirteenth family is parasitic upon and causes much harm to warm-blooded animals.

Of the good or beneficial insects, seventy-nine families devote themselves to the destruction of the wicked, vegetable-devouring brethren, which they accomplish in a most satisfactory and wholesale manner, while of the remaining useful insects, thirty-two families act as scavengers, clearing away with great rapidity all sorts of decaying vegetable and animal matter, two families aid us as pollinizers and three form food for our edible fishes.—London Mail.

Promised He Wouldn't. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in his book, "James Russell Lowell and His Friends," tells a story which illustrates the seriousness of the offense of writing poetry, in the opinion of some practical people.

During the last year of Lowell's course at Harvard, his father, Dr. Lowell, spent most of his time in Rome. Young Lowell was, in the summer of his graduation, "rusticated," or sent off to Concord in a sort of studious banishment, under a preceptor, as a punishment for persistently failing to attend morning prayers at the chapel. This caused great consternation among his classmates, for he had been selected as class poet, and the rustication forbade his presence in Cambridge until commencement week.

About this time a certain Cambridge citizen went abroad, and visited Rome, where he called on Dr. Lowell, and gave him all the Cambridge news. He went on thus with some of the items: "The parts for commencement have been assigned. Rufus Ellis is the first scholar, and is to have the oration." Dr. Lowell expressed interest.

"Your son James has been rusticated, and will not return to college until commencement week."

The father expressed no particular interest in this sad news. It evidently gave him no distress.

"But the class have chosen him their class poet."

"Oh dear!" Dr. Lowell broke out, desparingly. "James promised me he would quit writing poetry, and go to work."

FREE FOR 10 DAYS.

By sending 4 cents in postage we will, by return mail, send you a Sample Bottle of our famous Remedy, "5 Drops," for the positive cure of the following diseases: RHEUMATISM, SCIRrhOSIS, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA, HAY FEVER, CATARRH, TOOTHPACHE, NERVOUSNESS, NEURGIC HEADACHE, HEART WEAKNESS, ETC. Malaria, DROPSY, Creeping Numbness, BRONCHITIS and LA GRIPPE. Don't fail to avail yourself of this great opportunity, and REMEMBER, it is only for 10 days from issue of this paper. Large Bottles (\$300 doses) \$1.00. SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160-164 E. Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

The Thief-Trackers.

Another curious profession among the Bedouins is that of the "thief-trackers." Being without paddocks or stables, and their animals always more or less at liberty, theft of stock would appear to be an easy and frequent matter. Each tribe, however, has its little company of "trackers," and it would be either a bold or an ignorant man indeed who ventured to interfere with an Arab's live-stock. I have heard of one instance in which a camel stolen from a camp near Ismailia was, after weeks of labor, successfully tracked to the Soudan, where the beast was recaptured and summary vengeance wreaked upon the robbers. Selected for natural ability, and trained from boyhood to discriminate between each animal's footprint, this faculty becomes so highly developed that particular horse's or camel's trail is unerringly picked up from among the thousands of impressions on the dusty highway.—Century.

Monkeys Have the Measles.

Why on earth should anyone wish to give a monkey measles? Presumably Dr. Albert Josias knows, for he has been trying that experiment. Measles appears, has been hitherto a special distinction of the human race, and though everybody has heard of a measly pig, that is not the right kind of meat. Pigs decline to get human measles, or at least they do so in France. Dr. Josias tried them with contagion, and he tried them with inoculation, and not a measles was to be seen. Then he tried monkeys—two kinds: the macaques were obtuse, but the sanguine (whose English name escapes us) took the infection just like any spotty child. Man has no longer a prerogative to our poor relations.—Pall Mall Gazette.

"Your Medicine Worked Wonders."

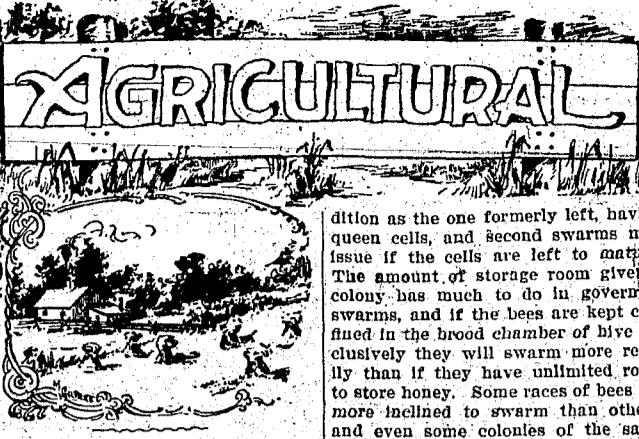
"I had been sick ever since my marriage, seven years ago; have given birth to four children, and had two miscarriages. I had falling of womb, leucorrhœa, pains in back and legs; dyspepsia and a nervous trembling of the stomach. Now I have none of these troubles and can enjoy my life. Your medicine has worked wonders for me." —MRS. S. BARNHART, NEWCASTLE, PA.

Sheep are used as beasts of burden in India and Persia.

Foot-ball was a crime in England during the reign of Henry VIII.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves colic, gripes, inflammation of the lungs, pain, rheumatism, etc.

Wanted—Case of health that R. P. A. N. will not benefit. Send 1 cent to Rhine Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.



Making Hay.

In making hay it is always best to begin a few days before the meadow is quite ready to cut. The loss from cutting a week too soon is not to be compared with the loss arising from cutting a week too late. There is a difference between dried grass and hay made from matured grass, but if the stock is allowed to choose they will take the dried grass. If we do not afford to make hay until it is just right, bad weather or other untoward circumstances may cause delays that will afford the grass time to get too ripe, and once this happens it is impossible to make good hay of it.

Another for Potash.

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Saint Leger (August, 1777.)

By Clinton Scollard.

From out of the north-land his leaguer he led.

Saint Leger, Saint Leger;
And the war-lust was strong in his heart as he sped;

"Their courage," he cried, "it shall die in the throat,

When they mark the proud standards that over us doat—

See rover and ranger, redskin and red-cont!"

Saint Leger, Saint Leger.

He hurried by water, he scurried by land,

Saint Leger, Saint Leger,

Till closely he cordoned the patriot band:

" Surrender," he bade, "or I tighten the net!"

" Surrender?" they mocked him, "we laugh at your threat!"

" By Heaven!" he thundered, "you'll live to regret

Saint Leger, Saint Leger!"

He mounted his mortars, he smote with his shell,

Saint Leger, Saint Leger:

Then he fumed in a fury that futile they fell;

But he counseled with rum till he chucked, elate,

As he sat in his tent door, "Egad, we can wait,

For famine is famous to open a gate!"

Saint Leger, Saint Leger.

But lo! as he waited, was borne to his ear—

Saint Leger, Saint Leger—

A whisper of dread and a murmur of fear!

"They come, and as leaves are their numbers enrolled!

They come, and their onset may not be controlled,

For 'tis Arnold who heads them, 'tis Arnold the bold—

Saint Leger, Saint Leger!"

" Retreat!" Was the word e'er more bitterly said,

Saint Leger, Saint Leger,

Than when to the north-land your leaguer you led?

Alas, for Burgoyne in his peril and pain—

Who lists in the night for the tramp of that train!

And, alas! for the boasting, the pompous, the vain—

Saint Leger!

Saturday Evening Post.

MR. HUNT, DETECTIVE.

BY JEANNETTE SWING.

"Wonder who it can be," remarked Nell to Martha. It was just about dusk, and a tall man in a mackintosh stood ringing their door bell.

"I cannot imagine," said Martha, peeping over her sister's shoulder.

The door was opened by the maid, and the visitor shown into the parlor. Then the maid hurried up stairs, and said to the waiting sisters: "He didn't give no name, Miss Martha, but asked if he might see Miss Harper."

Martha took off her white apron, and smoothed back her hair in a very important manner, as she started down stairs.

"I wonder what he wants," muttered Nell envously.

To have tall, well-dressed gentlemen asking for Miss Harper was not an every day occurrence. Nell began to surmise. It might be an agent for either books, life insurance, or foreign missions, or it might be one of the many lovers Miss Harper had had in her youth, who had at last come back to claim her. Nell had known a great deal about those lovers by hearsay. Miss Harper was fond of dwelling upon them, and so many times had she spun out her stories, that she had almost persuaded herself to believe in them. Nell's incredulity had long since vanished, and now she began to contemplate her sister claimed, and married and carried off a bride in blushing and happy triumph while she herself was left an old maid, and an object of pity.

The thought was sickening. She stood in the hall by the ballusters, with her eye fixed on the parlor door, wishing her sister's visitor would depart. Suddenly the door opened. Martha came out, and motioned for her to come down.

"I thought it better to consult with you, Nell, in regard to this gentleman's proposal," said Martha.

"A proposal already," gasped Nell following her sister into the room.

She was soon undeceived, however, and quite forgot her miserable anticipations in listening to the visitor.

He was a fine looking man, with a smoothly shaven face, and close cropped hair. His manners were perfect, and his voice low and refined.

"Shall explain to you as I did to Miss Harper," he said to Nell, placing a chair for her gallantly: "What I tell you is strictly confidential. In case you do not care to favor me as this wish, I trust to your honor to keep this a secret. You know that there have been several burglaries committed in this town lately."

"Yes," said Nell, "we have been frightened to death several times nearly. Sister is so nervous, the slightest noise at night—"

"Exactly," he said, as she paused, "there have been some heavy losses, and it is thought that the gang of thieves contemplate more depredations, and it is certain that they are located in this vicinity."

The two ladies looked with awe-stricken faces at their visitor as he went on.

"I do not wish to alarm you, for the thieves are to be brought to justice. To do this requires a detective. Now ladies, I do not believe in the old adage, that none of your sex can keep a secret. I know better. I have had many chances to try the ladies, and many a time I have placed my life itself in the hands of a woman, and did not regret it. God bless them."

Miss Harper's eyes glistened with this praise, while her sister leaned forward and listened with rapt attention.

"So, I am going to trust you with my secret. I am Mr. Hunt," and he drew out a card case, and presented each with a piece of paste board, bearing the simple words, "Mr. Hunt, Detective."

"I have been sent here to work up this robbery business. I have come to

you, knowing that you are sensible, trustworthy ladies, and I hope that you can give me lodgings for a few days, or weeks, as the work requires."

Then he went on to explain how impossible it would be for him to stop at a hotel or ordinary boarding house, because no one was to know of his presence in the town, not even the town officers who had hired him. His success depended upon the secrecy maintained, and who was better at being discreet than these ladies whom he had chosen? He wanted the privilege of coming in and going out at all hours of the day and night; he wanted keys to both the front and back entrances in case of emergency or pursuit. For all this he was willing to pay handsomely.

The ladies considered the matter, and finally agreed to accommodate him. They had occasionally taken boarders, their income being none too lavish. And besides being both handsome and fascinating, Mr. Hunt paid a week's board in advance. An hour later he returned with a large trunk, which was brought in the back way, and no one the wiser.

He took the ladies into his entire confidence at once, and having sworn the maidens to secrecy also, he made himself very much at home.

The evening passed delightfully, spent in the sitting room, with the blinds closely drawn. Mr. Hunt was very entertaining, and had many exciting incidents to relate about himself. When they were about to retire, he remarked:

"You must not let my coming in or going out disturb you in any way. I shall have to prowl around at all sorts of unearthly hours, you know."

"Oh, we understand," said Miss Harper, as though she had been raised in detective headquarters.

"You are often in great danger?"

"Yes, often," he answered, "and if at any time I do not return say for four or five days, or even a week, and you hear nothing of me, you can break open my trunk and find full details there, as to whom to notify. But don't be in a hurry to give me up. I'm lucky, and generally come out all right."

"Oh, do be careful of yourself!" said Nell impulsively, and she would have said more, but she saw her sister frowning.

But, when a little later, that same night, as Nell came down to be sure the front door was latched, and met Mr. Hunt in the hall, dressed in a great coat and slouch hat, the idea of his danger, made an anxious look come into her eyes.

"I will be careful to-night," he said, offering her his hand. "I will think of your uneasiness, and not be rash."

Nell did not tell this to Martha.

Ten days, full of a new interest to the Harper sisters, passed.

"Wonder who it can be," remarked Nell to Martha. It was just about dusk, and a tall man in a mackintosh stood ringing their door bell.

"I cannot imagine," said Martha, peeping over her sister's shoulder.

The door was opened by the maid, and the visitor shown into the parlor. Then the maid hurried up stairs, and said to the waiting sisters: "He didn't give no name, Miss Martha, but asked if he might see Miss Harper."

Martha took off her white apron, and smoothed back her hair in a very important manner, as she started down stairs.

"I wonder what he wants," muttered Nell envously.

To have tall, well-dressed gentlemen asking for Miss Harper was not an every day occurrence. Nell began to surmise. It might be an agent for either books, life insurance, or foreign missions, or it might be one of the many lovers Miss Harper had had in her youth, who had at last come back to claim her. Nell had known a great deal about those lovers by hearsay. Miss Harper was fond of dwelling upon them, and so many times had she spun out her stories, that she had almost persuaded herself to believe in them. Nell's incredulity had long since vanished, and now she began to contemplate her sister claimed, and married and carried off a bride in blushing and happy triumph while she herself was left an old maid, and an object of pity.

The thought was sickening. She stood in the hall by the ballusters, with her eye fixed on the parlor door, wishing her sister's visitor would depart. Suddenly the door opened. Martha came out, and motioned for her to come down.

"I thought it better to consult with you, Nell, in regard to this gentleman's proposal," said Martha.

"A proposal already," gasped Nell following her sister into the room.

She was soon undeceived, however, and quite forgot her miserable anticipations in listening to the visitor.

He was a fine looking man, with a smoothly shaven face, and close cropped hair. His manners were perfect, and his voice low and refined.

"Shall explain to you as I did to Miss Harper," he said to Nell, placing a chair for her gallantly: "What I tell you is strictly confidential. In case you do not care to favor me as this wish, I trust to your honor to keep this a secret. You know that there have been several burglaries committed in this town lately."

"Yes," said Nell, "we have been frightened to death several times nearly. Sister is so nervous, the slightest noise at night—"

"Exactly," he said, as she paused, "there have been some heavy losses, and it is thought that the gang of thieves contemplate more depredations, and it is certain that they are located in this vicinity."

The two ladies looked with awe-stricken faces at their visitor as he went on.

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